office in the hands of his own tool or in the hands of a man who would galdy vacate it at any moment. This was the necessity of his position, and throws light upon that part of this crime which is set forth in the eleventh stricle.

For, in fact, his crime is one—the subversion of the Government. From the nature of the case we are compelled to deal with minor acts of criminality by which he hoped to consumme this greatest of crimes.

In obedience to this necessity he appointed Grant, hoping to use him and his influence with the army, and failing in this, to get possession of the place and fill it with one of his own satellites. Foiled and disappointed in this scheme, he sought to use, first Gen. Sherman, then Gen. George H. Thomas, then the Hon. Thomas Ewing, sr. knowing that neither of these gentlemen would retain the office for any length of time. There were men in the country who would have accepted the office and continued in ft, and obeyed the Constitution and the law. Has he named any such person, has he suggestions of appointment and continue in the office, or dishonorable, worthless men, who were not fit to hold the office. The name of Gen. Cox of Oho was mentioned in the public journals; it was mentioned probably to the President. Did it meet with favor? Did he send his name to tae Senate? No.

Gen. Cox, if he had accented the office at all, would have done so with the expectation of holding it till March, 1809, and with the purpose of executing the duties of the trust according to the laws and the Constitution. Those were purposes wholly inconsistent with the President is such his order for the removal of Stanton, and his letter of authority to Lorezo Thomas on the 21st of February, he had any purpose of appointing Mr. Ewing Secretary of War? Cortainly not. On the afternoon of the 18th e informs his Cabinet that Stanton held on to the place, and that Emory could not be relied upon forforce. State of the 18th of the substitution of the Senate to a nomination which would map hover his old policy. He was

by all the circumstances attending the violation of the law.

His final resort for safety was to the Senate, praying for confirmation of Mr. Ewing. On the 21st of February he hoped that Stanton would yield willingly, or that Emory could be used to remove him. On the 22d be knew that Stanton was determined to remain, that Emory would not furnish assistance, that it was useless to appeal to Grant. He returns to his old plan of filling the War Office by the appointment of a man who would yield the place at any moment; and now he sake you to accept as his justification an act which was the last resort of a criminal attempting to escape the judgment due to his erimes. Upon this view of the law and the facts we demand a conviction of the respondent upon articles four, five, six; and seven, exhibited against him by the House of Representatives.

Bre, six, and seven, exhibited against him by the House of Representatives.

The evidence introduced tending to show a conspiracy between Johnson and Thomas to get possession of the War bepartment tends also, connected with other facts, to show the purpose of the President to obtain possession of the Treasury Department. Bearing in mind his claim that he can suspend or remove from office, without the savice and consent of the Senate, any civil officer, and bearing in mind also that the present Secretary of the Treasury supports this claim, and every obstacle to the possession of the Treasury Department is removed. There is no reason to suppose the present Secretary of the Treasury would not yield a cordial support to any scheme which Mr. Johnson might undertake; but if the Secretary should decline to cooperate, it would only be necessary for the President to remove him from office and place the Treasury Department in the hands of his own creatures.

own creatures.

Upon the appointment of Thomas as Secretary of War ad siterim the President caused notice to be given thereof to the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied with the direction, under the President's own hand, to that officer to Severa himself accordingly. It is also proved that on

gullty.

I ask you to consider in comparison, or in contrast, the nature of the language used by Chace, Humphreys and Johnson, as set forth in the articles of impeachment pre-

Judge Humphreys was comparatively unknown; and

political influence and winder partonne; in personal and official relations were influent and in remarks were addressed to the Grand Jury of a judicial district of the country unrealy.

Judge Humphreys was comparatively unknown; and although his words were calculated to excite the citizens of Tennessee, and induce them to engage in unconstitutional undertakings, his influence was limited measurably to the people of that Stale.

Mr. Johnson addressed the whole country; and holding in his hands the immense patronnage and influence belonging to the office of President, he was able to give a practical effect to the declarations he then made.

Moreover, in the case of Judge Chace, as is stated by Mr. Dane in his "Abridgement" (Vol. 7, chap. 222):

On the whole evidence, it rousined in doubt what words be district. The uproof of seditions intent rested solely on the words themselves; and as the words were not clearly proved, the intent was in doubt.

In the case of Mr. Johnson, there is no doubt about the words untered; they have been fully and explicitly proved. Indeed, they are not denied by the respondent. The unlawful intent with which he uttered the words not only appears from the character of the language employed, but is proved by the history of his administration. In his message of the 27th of June, 1866, relating to the Congress of the United States, week?

In the trial of Judge Chace it was admitted by the respondent "that for a Judge to utter seditions sentiments, with intent to excite sedition would be an impeachable, with intent to excite sedition would be an impeachable, with intent to excite sedition would be an impeachable, with intent to excite sedition would be an impeachable, with intent to excite sedition would be an impeachable, with intent to excite sedition would be an impeachable, with intent to excite sedition and the legality of the Congress of the United States, that he should set an example of respect for a Judge, with the observed only about the proper provided the served only the served

We demand the conviction of the respondent of the misdemeanors set forth in the tenth article.

Article eleven sets forth that the object of the President in most of the offenses alleged in the preceding articles was to prevent the execution of the act passed March
2, 1867, entitled, "An act for the more efficient government of the Rebel States." It is well known,
officially and publicly, that on the 22th of May,
1866, Mr. Johnson issued a preclamation for the
reorganization of the Government of North Carolina,
and that that proclamation was followed by other
proclamations within the next four months, for
the government of the several States which had
been engaged in the Rebellion. Upon the death of Mr.
Lincoln, Mr. Johnson entered upon the office of President
in a manner which indicated that, in his judgment, he had
long been destined to fill the place, and that the powers
of the office were to be exercised by him without regard
to the other departments of the Government. In his proclamation of the 28th of May, and in all the proclamations
relating to the same subject, he had assumed that in his
office of President he was the "United States," for the
purpose of deciding whether, under the Constitution, the
Government of a State was republican in form or not;
although by a decision of the Suprome Court it is declared
that this power is specially vested in the two Houses
of Congress. In these proclamations he assumed, with
out authority of law, to appoint, and he did appoint, Governors of the several States thus organized. In five, between the 29th of May, 1866, and the assembling of Congress in December of that year, he exercised sovereign

power over the territory and people of the 11 States which had been engaged in the Rebellion. On the assembling of Congress, in the month of Decem-ber, he informed the Senate and House of Representatives that the Union was torsed, and that nothing remained of the people of the country; hence it was that, among other things, on the 18th day of August, 1866, at the City of Washington, as set forth in the tenth and eleventh articles, he didin a public speech, declare and affirm, in substance, that the Thirty-minth Congress of the United States was not a Congress authorized by the Constitution to exercise legislative power under the same; but, on the contrary, was a Congress of only a part of the States. In the further execution of his purpose to prevent the reconstruction of the Union upon any plan except that which he had inaugurated, he attempted to prevent the ratification by the several States of the amendment to the Constitution known as Article 14. By the Constitution, the President has no power to participate in amendments or in propositions for amendments thereto; yet, availing himself of the circumstance of the passage of a resolution by the House of Representatives on the 13th day of June, 1866, requesting the President to submit to the Legislatures of the several States the said additional article to the Constitution of the United States, he sent to the Senate and House of Representatives a message in writing, in which he says:

"Even in ordinary times any question of amending the Constitution must be justly regarded as of paramount importance. This importance is at the present time chanced by the fact that the joint resolution was not animited by the two House of Congress, although, with the single exception of Texas, they have been entirely restored to all their single exception of Texas, they have here entirely restored to all their single exception of Texas, they have here entirely restored to all their

be not electring on the part of these who are based in their determinated to securizate the system decidinate departments of the rotermanest in secondance with its original deals. The Hon. Least is formed shows his fixed purpose to defeat the Congressional plan of reconstruction. Pursuing the subject further of criminal ambition. It was no less than this: To obtain command of the War Department and of the army, and by their combined power control the elections of less in the ten States not yet restored to the Union. The Congressional plan of reconstruction contained as an execution from the functions of a portion of those who had been most active in originating and carrying on the Rebellion. The purpose of Mr. Johnson was to limit the exercise of it by all such persons without regard to their disloyality. If he could secure the control of the War Department and of the army, it would be entirely practicable, and not only practicable, but case for him in the coming elections quietly the language a pehey throughout the ten States by which the former Rebels, strengthened by the military forces distributed over the South, would exclude from the polls every colored man, and to permit the exercise of the elective franchise by every white Rebel. By these means he would be able to control the entire vote of the ten Rebel States; by the same neans, or indeed by the force of the facts, he would be able to secure the election to the Democratic National Convention of delegates favorable to his own momination to the Presidency. The vote of the set to States; by the same neans, or indeed by the force of the facts, he would be able to secure the election to the Democratic National Convention of the sountry that it have seened his nomination to the Presidency. The vote of the work of the condition of the secure of the condition of the

war Department, the Treaders Department of the United States for four years.

That the President is hostile to Mr. Stanton, and that he desired his removal from office, there is no doubt; but he has not assumed the responsibility which now rests upon him, he has not incurred the hazard of his present position, for the mere purpose of graitying his personal reclings toward Mr. Stanton. He disregarded the Tenurcof-Office act; he first suspended and then removed Mr. Stanton from the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, he defied the judgment and the advice and authority of the Senate; he incurred the risk of impeachment by the iHouse of Representatives, and trial and conviction by this tribunal, under the influence of an ambition unlimited and unscrupulous, which dares anything and everything necessary to its gratification. For the purpose of defeating the Congressional plan of reconstruction, he has advised and encouraged the people of the South in the idea that he would restore them to their former privileges and power; that he would establish a white man's Government; that he belilon had failed to secure. Hence, it is through his agency and by his influence the South has given up to disorder, rapine, and bloodshed; hence it is that since the surrender of Lee and Johnston thousands of loyal men, bleid have been perpetrated only in savage nations and in remote parts of the world; hence it is that 12,000,000 of people are without law, without order, unprotected in their industry or their rights; hence it is that the States are without government and unrepresented in Congress; hence it is that the pople of the North are even now uncertain whether the rebellion, vanquished in the field, is not finally to be victorious in the councils and in the Edbinet of the country; hence it is that the loyal people of the entire Union look upon Andrew Johnson as their

criminal to your bar for trial, for conviction, and for judgment; but the House of Representatives, as a branch of the legislative department of the Government, has no special interest in these proceedings. It entered upon them with great refluctance, after laborions and continued investigation, and only upon a conviction that the interests of the country were in peril, and that there was no way of relief except through the exercise of the higher constitutional power vested in that body. We do not appeal to this tribunal because any special right of the House of Rebressentatives has been infringed, or because the just powers of the existence of the House are in danger, except as that body must always participate in the good or ifi fortunes of the country. They have brought this great criminal to your bar, and here demand his conviction in the belief, as the result of much investigation, of much deliberation, that the interests of this country are no longer safe in his hands.

But the House of Representatives, representing the people of the country, may very properly appeal to this tribunal, consituted, as it is, exclusively of Senators representing the different States of this Union, to maintain the constitutional powers of the Sonate. To be sure, nothing can infu; analy and the provers and rights of

the House of Representatives, and the people of the whole country; but it may be said, with great truth, that this contest is first for the preservation of the constitutional powers of this branch of the Government. By your votes and action in concurrence with the House of Representatives, the bill "regulating the theoretic and bill argument against lie passage. On a subsequent occasion, when you considered the suspension of Mr. Stanton and the message of the President, in which by argument and by statements he assailed the law in question, yet asserted its validity and its constitutionality, by refusing to concur in the suspension of Mr. Stanton. On a more recent occasion, when he attempted to remove Mr. Stanton from office, you, by soleam resolution, declared that his action therein was contrary to the laws and to the Constitution of the country.

From the beginning of the Government this body has participated under the Constitution, and by virtue of the Constitution, in all matters pertaining to appointments to office; and, by the universal practice of the country, as well before the passage of the Tenure-of-Office act as since, no removal of any officer whose appointment was by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has been made during a session of the Senate, with your knowledge and sanction, except by the nomination of a successor, whose nomination was confirmed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has been made during a session of the Senate, with your knowledge and sanction, except by the nomination of a successor, whose nomination was confirmed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in entire harmony with that practice, asserts now, absolutely, the unqualified power to remove every officer in the country, without the advice or consent of the Senate.

Never in the history of any free Government has there

ercised nor even asserted by any of his predecessors in office.

Judge Pickering, of the District Court of New-Hampshire, was impeached by the House of Representatives, convicted by the Senate, and removed from office, for the crime of having appeared upon the bench in a state of intoxication. I need not draw any parallel between Judge Pickering and this respondent.

Judge Prescott of Massachusetts, was impeached and removed from office for receiving illegal fees in his office to the amount of ten dollars and seventy cents (\$10.70) only. Judge Prescott belonged to one of the oldest and most eminent families of the State, and he was himself a distinguished lawyer. But such was the respect of the Senate of that State for the law, and such the public opinion that it was the duty of magistrates to obey the law, that they did not hesitate to convict him and remove him from office.

The bird of Macelesfield was impeached and convicted for the misuse of his official powers in regard to trust funds—an offense in itself of a grave character, but a trivial crime compared with the open, wanton and definant violation of law by a chief magistrate whose highest duty is the execution of the haws. If the charges preferred against Warren Hastings, as the been fully sustained by the testimony, he would be regarded in history as an iminportant criminal when compared with the re-pondent. Warren Hastings, as foverence dense and brought of the charges preferred against warren Hastings, as foverence from an of brought of the charges presented the territory of the diameter of the charges of that power he acquired wealth for himself, or permitted others to accumulate fortunes by outrages and wrongs perpetrated upon that distant people, he still acted in his public policy in the hierest of the British Empire, and in harmony with the ideas and purposes of the British people.

Andrew Johnson has disregarded and violated the laws and Constitution of his own country. Unlet his administration the Government has own country. Unlet his administration the Government has an interest of the hand and and and the continued and diminished. He has not an activate the continued and diminished. He has not an activate the continued and diminished. He has not an activate the continued and diminished. He has not an activate the continued and diminished. He has not an activate the work of the war will have been reduced to the homes of twelve million of the laws and the influence of his evil example upon the men of the South, in whose hearts the purposes and the passions of the war yell higher, he has brought disorder, confusion and bloodshed to the homes of twelve million of people, many of whom are our countrymen. The Rates of this Culoud of whom are our countrymen. The Rates of this Culoud of whom are our countrymen. The Rates of this Culoud of the whole has on the south of the produced his cause of the country of the his admi

patriotic, virtuous, law-abiding Chief Magistrate would have healed the wounds of war, soothed private and public sorrows, protected the weak, encouraged the strong, and lifted from the Southern people the burdens which new are greater than they can bear.

Travelers and astronomers inform us that in the southern heavens, near the southern cross, there is a vast space which the unedneated call the hole in the sky, where the eye of man, with the aid of the powers of the telescope, has been unable to discover nebulae, or asteroid, or comet, or planet, or star, or sun. In that dreary, coid, dark region of space, which is only known to be less than infinite by the evidences of creation elsewhere, the great author

This result in England was reached by slow movements, and after a struggle which lasted through many centuries. John Hampdon was not the first nor the last of the patriots who resisted executive usurpation, but nothing could have been more inapplicable to the present circumstances than the introduction of his name as an apology for the usurpations of Anjaray Johnson.

At your Bar the House of Representatives demands justice—justice for the people, justice to the accused. Justice is of God, and it cannot perish. By and through justice come obedience to the law by all magistrates and people. By and through justice come the liberty of the law, which is freedom without license.

Senators, as far as I am concerned, the case is now in your hands, and it is soon to be closed by my associate. The House of Representatives have presented this criminal at your bar with equal confidence in his guilt and in your disposition to administer exact justice between him and the people of the United States.

His conviction is the triumph of law, of order, of justice. I do not contemplate his acquittal—it is impossible. Therefore, I do not look beyond. But, Senators, the people of America will never permit a usurping executive to break down the securities for liberty provided by the Constitution. The cause of the country is in your hands. Your verdict of guilty is peace to our beloved land.

Conkling, yielded to a motion to adjourn. It was intimated that Manager Boutwell would occupy about an hour and a half to-morrow, and accordingly the Court, and immediately thereafter the Senate, adjourned.

SLANDERS OF THE REPUBLIC-THE SENTIMENT REGARDING FOREIGNERS-FRIENDS OF OR-TEGA-THE ANNEXATION STORY-RAILWAY INTERESTS-THE HIGHWAYMEN.

Something said or done in the capital has again provoked the explotacion of a covert system of lying. or less suspicion. True enough, the condition of various States of the Republic is far from flatteringas who needs be told !-nor is it readily described. Your correspondent has ignored no facts essential to a current knowledge of the case; and it presents difficulties which those who habitually sneer at Mexico are less likely to appreciate than her best friends. But if her troubles and evils are many, the lies told of them, at near dates, are enormous. It is necessary of them, at near dates, are chormous. It is necessary
to guard the public against the stable of news lately
manufactured at Mazatian and Brownsville, as also
some waifs of inveracity floated North from Hayana.
These sources variously represent that a portion of
Mexico is about to secede, and annex itself to the
United States, and that Mr. Juarez and his Cabinet

Grande, it says: "They may tell The World that this Government has no better work than to rob itself; that it is willing to sell itself to the highest bidder; that it is ready to pronounce at any moment against the republic; in short, that it is disposed to devour itself, or turn inside out; but the world is not going to believe them. The people who swagger about annexation are happily a class of adventurers of little repute." After this quotation it is needless to stigmatize in detail the slanders aforesaid. But decent journalism ought to be warned against the spurious news which bids for its money. At least one professed sharper, who has left the capital for its good, has made a business of fabricating this kind of news, and it is best, therefore, to discount all unaccredited sensations that come from this quarter.

However, no one pretends to say that the country is comfortable. The people are poor; numbers of the roads are unsafe; "commerce languishes," says the Siglo, "and enterprise is delayed." But who does not know this, and when was it not true? How long has it been since the people were rich, the country free of robbers, and commerce really flourishing? If the final failure of Mexico is to be predicated upon these matters, the case should have been thrown uplong ago. It is true that several States are in revolt; that one or two are bothered with Indians; that another has had an electoral trouble, and that conspiracies have been discovered. But the gubernatorial duels of Guerrero and Sinaloa are purely local, according to the averment of their leaders; notwithstanding which the Government is likely as not to end them somehow—by negotiating new elections if not wholiy by the sword. Though Mr. Mendez received a considerable plurality of votes, and claims a majority for the governorship of Puebla, it was adjudged by its Legislature that he had not received a legal and fair majority of the returns; and accordingly his competitor, Mr. Garcia, a friend of the General Government, was chosen. In this case the

or Gen. Huerta, both conspicuous Ortegaists, have pronounced, and the newspapers reported but a day ago that the latter had been put under arrest. Yet the existence of these reports shows that the continued keeping of Ortega under guard is having some effect. Ortega is not intrinsically valuable as a cause or a man; nor does he count any formidable leadership among his friends and allies. Were he free to put himself at the head of a movement along with Negrete and Huerta, I should be curious to see the terms of his pronunciation. Save for annexation and plunder, I know not for what objects these Mexicans can further pronounce. Now that empire, dictatorship, and what not, are gone by the board, little remains for those caballeros who, from spite and corruption and "nothing else to do," gamble recklessly in the business of revolution—except to attempt the last step of treason, and betray this country to the United States. I hope it will not be one of Mr. Seward's bargains, and Heaven save us and the Mexicans from the fatal consummation. You have heard the telegraphic gossip of annexation by way of San Francisco, and The Herald is still thrusting this contemptible bugbear before Mexican eyes. Browns wille swaggers in the same way, and Mazatlan is made to talk secession. A market is supplied with this stuff. Count it for what it is really worth, and count it is nothing. But the official paper of Mexico is provoked to take notice of The Herald's reiterated vilification of the country, and the fair understanding which ought to exist between the honest interests of Mexico and the North is for the moment clouded by the expressions of the press of the capital. I do not wonder at this. A people who felt themselves outwhich ought to exist between the honest interests of Mexico and the North is for the moment clouded by the expressions of the press of the capital. I do not wonder at this. A people who felt themselves outgraged by the intervention of three nations, but have survived, are not apt to look with entire equanimity upon the patronage of a fourth, plus a threat of intervention. From Forsyth's day to this, nations have in some way or other gambled in Mexico and been fooled. The traitors of Mexico staked with a fatal reciprocity, and with about the same result. All sides got what they bargained for, in effect—dirty hands, and no gain. It is time to treat the Mexican question with decency. That Ortega and his friends took any private lessons upon the subject of amexation while they were in the United States is not certain—but certain it is that any bargain yielded to the United States by treasonable annexation would be about as productive as late shares in the stock-empire. On the other hand, foreigners make a number of complaints against the republic Congress has granted but one railway concession, the conditions of which have awakened no enthusiasm, and the revision of the Vera Cruz Railroad privilege is still being debated, to the serious delay of that essential enterprise. Other projects are lying perds in Congress, and commerce and the country are badly off for want of a railroad, But it must be remembered that many of the concessionists have been in the habit of asking too much. There have been in gress, and commerce and the country are daily on for want of a railroad. But it must be remembered that many of the concessionists have been in the habit of asking too much. There have been no small speculators. Half an empire has not been too much for their grasp. The Mexicans are a little fearful of an enterprise which reaches out of sight-jealous, too, quite a number of them, of having the new and locomotive republic run by strangers, of whose respect for their habits, traditions, and nativity, they are not quite assured. The concession for the railway of Vera Cruz and Jalapa expressly provided that Mexicans should have the preference. So much for native prejudices. The best of the concessionists, on their side, would be glad to run railroads on United States terms, and with as little help from the Government as possible. There is no question, at all events, that railroads are a crying want, and it will be a pity if under the influence of jealousy, or suspiction, or timid buncombe,

a crying want, and it will be a pity if under the influence of jealonsy, or suspicion, or timid buncombe, Congress permits itself to run to wind and tongue. The recent murder of a Capt. Becker, who fought in the Liberal army, has impressed the foreign sentiment of the capital, where Becker was well known. He was killed by an Imperialist robber, confessedly because he was an American, and had fought with the Liberals. His companion, a Mexican Liberal, escaped a similar fate only by breaking away from his captors at the risk of life. On the heels of this atrocity appears an attempt in a different quarter on the lives of Americans and Englishmen upon the Vera Cruz Railroad. Here the robbers were well dressed, professional, and savage; but were driven off with wounds, although their vietims (now in a bad condition) were unarmed. It is not reasonable to impute these outrages to any concerted sentiment against foreigners. They have not reasonable to impute these outrages to any con-certed sentiment against foreigners. They have been visited upon Mexicans time and again, though, I suppose in any affair of choice, it would bear hard upon the body and bones of the foreigner.

If robbery in the country is not common, bar-barous robbery is not common; and this is the best that can be said about it.

K. O.D.

In answer to a letter of Karl Blind, the President of the United States of Mexico, Don Benito Juarez,

hany a struggle, it is true, will yet make to be gone through in order to vanquish the obstacles that are placed in the path of freedom; but the very existence of such difficulties will but augment the glory of the tri umph, it being indubitable that those struggles will finally result in the victory of the cause of right, which is the "I take this opportunity to offer myself as your most affectionate friend and obedient servant, "Benito Juanez.

"To Karl Blind, London."

SOUTH AMERICA.

COLOMBIA.

REVOLUTION IN CHIRIQUI-PEACE COMMISSION-ERS-PANAMA DECLARED TO BE IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

The steamer Arizona from New-York reached Aspinwall on the morning of the 9th inst. Her passen gers and mails were dispatched the same day for San Prancisco, per steamer Colorado. Hereafter the steamers of this line will make trips between New-York and Aspinof this line will make trips between New-York and Aspin-wall weekly, instead of every 10 days as herefolore. The Protestant Chaplain at Panama, the Rev. W. G. Hughes, died in this city on the morning of the 2th inst., after a severe lilness of five days. He was a most excel-lent pastor, and greatly beloved. His death was pecu-liarly sad, from the fact that his wife arrived from New-York on the morning of his death, but not in time to find him alive.

The Peace Commissioners returned from Chiriqui with-out arranging anything with the robels. In cause one or

The Peace Commissioners returned from Chiriqui without arranging anything with the rebels. In consequence a force of 200 men under command of Gen. Ponce, the commander-in-chief of the forces, has been sent to subjugate them. There is no later news by this arrival from other South American States. The isthmus has been declared in a state of war for sixty days. The militia of the City of Panama have been placed under arms and are now on duty. That portion of the battalion Santander engaged in the revolt in Chiriqui has been suppressed by a decree of the President.

DEPARTURE OF MR. DICKENS.

The Russia left her wharf early yesterday morning and steamed down the bay. When near Staten Island she "rounded to" and waited for mails and passengers to arrive by the tug-boat from Jersey City. the boat came alongside, bearing among others Mr. Paul Du Chaillu and Mr. George W. Childs, the passengers crowded to the side to catch a glimpse of Mr. Dickens, who, leaning over the rail on the quarter-deck of the Russia, smiled and nodded to his friends below. Two hours before he had left the Westminster Hotel amid the cheers of those who had gathered to bid him farewell and as he entered his carriage bouquets tossed by fair hands from windows fell at his feet. In order to avoid a crowd of spectators he left the city from the foot of Springst. in the private tug-boat of his friend Mr. Morgan. On board the tug were Mr. James T. Fields of Boston, Mr. Anthony boat of his friend Mr. Morgan. On board the tug were Mr. James T. Fields of Boston, Mr. Anthony and Mr. Eytinge, artists, Mr. William Winter, Mr. Osgood of Ticknor & Fields (this gentleman has accompanied Mr. Dickens throughout his American campaign), Mr. H. D. Palmer and his associate, Mr. H. C. Jarrett of Niblo's, and Mr. Marshall B. Wild of Boston. The last-named gentleman was Mr. Dickens's ticket agent. Ere he bade his farewell, Mr. Dickens acknowledged the value of his agent's services by making him a present of a check for \$150. They steamed down the bay, followed by the police boat, having on board Mr. Thurlow Weed, the Superintendent of Police, and a number of ladies bearing beautiful bouquets for Mr. Dickens. They reached the Russia and were soon on board. The state-room prepared for Mr. Dickens was laden with flowers. A basket degantly arranged was presented to him by Mr. Childs.

In the center, in white carnations, upon a ground of red roses, was the word "Farewell," and below, the initials, "C. D." It was a lovely day—a clear blue sky overhead. As he stood resting on the rail, chatting with this friend, and writing an autograph for that one, the genial face all agiow with delight, it was seemingly hard to say the word "Farewell," yet the tug-boat screamed the note of warning, and those who must return to the city went down the side. All had left save Mr. Fields. "Boz" heid the land of the publisher within his own. There was an unmistakable look on both faces. The lame foot came down from the rail, and the friends were locked in each other's arms. Mr. Fields then instened down the side, not during to look behind. The lines were "cast off." A cheer was given for Mr. Dolby, when Mr. Dickens patted him approvingly upon the shoulder, saying, "Good boy." Another cheer for Mr. Dickens, and the tug steamed away. "Good by, Boz." "Good by," from Mr. Fields, who stood the central figure of a group of three, Messrs. Du Chailin and Childs upon each side. Then "Boz" put his hat upon his cane and waved it, and the

every one."

"Mickey" Freeland and "Johnny" Curr, fought in a sporting house in Houston-st., on Tuesday evening, and as the fight occurred at the conclusion of a benefit given to a prize fighter, a number of "sports" ougaged in it. The result was that "Jerry" Tuttle was tabbled in the arm, and another man was badly out over the head by a decanter.